

DELEGATES
UP TO DATE

HARMON
IN OMAHA

HE BREAKS
RELATIONS

WOOL RATES
TOO HIGH

IN MIDDLE
OF THE ROAD

TAFT FORCES
CLAIM STATE

ENGINEERS
TO CONFER

Claims of the Several
Campaign Bureaus at
Washington

Declares There Is Not
Enough Politics in
Business

Orozco No Longer Rec-
ognizes U. S. Consul at
Chihuahua

Commerce Commission
to Take Action Toward
Reduction

Secretary Fisher Says
Taft Is a True Pro-
gressive

Voters Deciding on the
Big Delegation From
Pennsylvania

Committee Will Meet
Railroad Manager
Next Wednesday

Washington, April 13.—More than one-half of the 1,076 delegates to the Republican national convention will have been selected at the conclusion of the Pennsylvania primaries today. Statements from the Taft and Roosevelt headquarters here show wide divergence in the claims to the delegates selected up to last night.

The chief differences between the rival managers are in the southern states, where the Roosevelt forces list as "contested" all of the delegates claimed by Taft; in Mississippi, where the delegation of twenty is claimed outright by both sides and in New York, where 88 delegates are listed as "uninstructed" by the Roosevelt managers, while the Taft managers claim 53 of them and concede seven to Roosevelt. The six Vermont delegates claimed for Taft are held as "uninstructed" in the Roosevelt statement.

At the Clark headquarters the following statement of Democratic delegates was issued:

C. R. Clark, 143; Marshall, 30; Wilson, 27; Burke, 10; uninstructed, 12.

At the Wilson headquarters an estimate of 72 delegates was given as the Wilson strength, including the delegation of North Dakota as second choice and the Kansas delegation after the first ballot. Claims were not made public from other headquarters.

Omaha, Neb., April 13.—Governor Judson Harmon of Ohio ended two busy days in Omaha last night with an address to one of the largest political mass meetings ever held here.

During the day he made two addresses, one at the stock exchange in South Omaha, and the other before the Commercial club, where he was a luncheon guest. The afternoon was spent getting acquainted with several hundred Democrats who came from nearly every part of the state to meet him.

The meeting at the Commercial club was well attended. The governor was introduced by John Lee Webster, a leading supporter of President Taft, who remarked that "we both are natives of Ohio, but he was brought up in different political schools."

"We have too much business in our politics and not enough politics in our business," declared the governor. "Public affairs should receive the attention of all business men to the end that a few may not profit illicitly."

"One great problem that we must meet today is the government of our cities, for it is there the greatest problems of taxation arise and where the government enters into the life of the people."

The governor's meeting tonight was enthusiastic, and the big auditorium was crowded. The governor received a warm reception.

Chihuahua, Mexico, April 13.—The quasi-official relations, which by force of circumstances have existed between Marion Letcher, the United States consul here, and General Pascual Orozco, commander of the rebel forces, were broken when Orozco formally notified Mr. Letcher that he no longer recognized the latter in an official capacity. This official ostracism includes also James I. Long, the United States consular agent at Parral.

In a general way the reason given by Orozco for his action is that he cannot recognize representatives of a government which does not recognize the belligerence of the party of which he is the leader.

A series of incidents, however, led to the climax. Since the revolution began the consul from time to time has been compelled, in the absence of other authority in Chihuahua, to take up various matters with Orozco. The latter fretted under the fact that the consul did not address him as a regularly constituted authority.

Less than a week ago a rebel band went through the Mexican Central train bound from Chihuahua to Juarez and seized letters and documents carried by passengers, among the matter seized being considerable of Consul Letcher's official correspondence addressed to the state department at Washington.

Letcher protested in no uncertain language to Orozco against the act. There were several exchanges over the matter until finally the liberal leader informed the consul that the letters had been seized because either they were stamped with American stamps or not stamped at all.

Orozco declared that the fact that the letters were not stamped with the mails as conducted by the rebels was an insult to them, not to mention the fact that by using messengers instead of the mails the rebel government is deprived of legitimate revenue.

In conclusion, the consul was informed that his letters were in the postoffice and that they were at his disposal as soon as he saw fit to affix official Mexican postage stamps.

Another incident which increased the tension between Orozco and Messrs. Letcher and Long was the execution of Thomas Fountain, an American soldier fighting under the leadership of General Pancho Villa, at Parral.

Fountain was not a spy, but a soldier, and was captured in uniform and under arms. Notwithstanding this he was condemned and shot. American citizens attempted to interfere and as a last resort Consul Letcher and Consular Agent Long delivered a request for his release to President Taft, in which the latter requested that a stay of execution be granted in the case until a more thorough investigation could be made.

This plea was rejected almost instantly, to the great indignation of American residents in Parral. Their protests against the act, which they declare was against the rules of civilized warfare, reached the ears of the rebel leader, but served only to stiffen his attitude. His letter to Mr. Letcher today plainly indicates his resentment against what he considers interference by Americans, including the consuls, in affairs of the rebellion.

Since the beginning of the revolt, foreigners have been slow to trust their communications to the mails. Almost invariably letters and documents of importance have been confided to the care of passengers making the trip to or from Chihuahua. Few passengers have left here without a package of mail to be posted in El Paso, and most of the foreign mail received here has been brought in by the same method.

American stamps, when available, have been affixed or other provision made for postage when the letters were mailed in El Paso. It has been taken for granted that sealed missives are no more sacred in Mexico now than at any other time when official suspicion is on the alert.

Washington, April 13.—Radical reductions in freight rates on wool both in sacks and in bales transported from western points of origin to eastern destinations were prescribed yesterday by the interstate commerce commission.

The opinion was handed down by Chairman Prouty. It holds that the present rate of \$1.15 a hundred pounds of wool in sacks from Colorado common points to St. Louis should not exceed 80 cents and that from points west of Cheyenne, Wyo., on the Union Pacific, and Trinidad, Colo., on the Santa Fe, the rate to St. Louis might be 2 cents higher for each additional twenty-five miles. On the Denver & Rio Grande a rate of 90 cents is authorized from the first station west of Pueblo, with a similar 2-cent increase from points farther west.

Concerning the rates to be applied on through shipments from western points to Boston and New York, Chairman Prouty said they should be constructed by adding to the rates prescribed to St. Louis, in case of sacked wool, 32 cents to Boston and 48 cents to New York, in case of baled wool, 47 cents to Boston and 43 cents to New York.

In the judgment of the commission, transit privileges should be allowed at intermediate points on a direct line by payment of 2 1/2 cents a hundred, on condition that the shipments originated west of the Mississippi.

Some Exceptions.

In certain instances the commission permits the carriers to exact a higher rate for a short than a long haul.

The rates which are to be put into effect May 1 for wool shipments will supersede the present rates to Boston of \$2.13 per 100 pounds from the extensive blanket territory covered by the Union Pacific lines and which is held to be unreasonable. The new rates are in all cases based on carload lots of 25,000 pounds of sacked wool and 32,000 pounds of compressed wool baled.

From Denver, Cheyenne and Trinidad to St. Louis the rate is reduced to 80 cents per 100 pounds and the through rate from these points to Boston is reduced to \$1.32 per 100 pounds. Beginning at Cheyenne and going west on the Union Pacific, the rate will increase 2 cents for each twenty-five miles, which will make the Ogden, Salt Lake City and similarly situated points a through rate to Boston of \$1.72 per 100 pounds, being a reduction of 41 cents from present rates. Beginning at Trinidad, Colo., and going west on the Santa Fe, the same increase will be applied.

Rates on the Rio Grande.

Upon the Denver & Rio Grande a rate of \$1.42 will be applied at the first station west of Pueblo, beyond which the rate will increase 2 cents for each twenty-five miles. Rates upon the narrow gauge lines of the Denver & Rio Grande and the Western Pacific may be somewhat higher than the rates indicated with local conditions being dealt with to determine the increase.

Rates upon baled wool will be 15 per cent less than the maximum rates on sacked wool. Wool will not be classed as baled unless a density equaling nineteen pounds to the cubic foot is secured.

The decision recites that carriers will be given until May 1 in which to check rates in substantial accord with the opinion of the commission. If that has not been done on the date named, the commission will proceed to make a definite order establishing the rates.

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New York, April 13.—J. C. Stuart, chairman of the General Managers' association of fifty eastern roads, issued a call today for a meeting of the conference committee to be held here April 17 to discuss the recent strike vote of the engineers and determine whether the railroads should make a counter proposition to their demands for increased pay.

New York, April 13.—Chairman of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers on fifty eastern railroads, and Warren S. Stone, grand chief of the order, awaited word today from J. C. Stuart, chairman of the General Managers' association of the railroads, in reply to the engineers' protest against delay in resuming their negotiations on the demands for increased pay.

Mr. Stone's letter voicing the feeling of the engineers was received today by Mr. Stuart.

The engineers expect a prompt reply. Mr. Stone's letter said:

"Your letter was placed before the chairmen's committee and I am directed to inform you we cannot understand why it is necessary to receive such an indefinite reply. We are firmly of the opinion that the seriousness of the situation necessitates more prompt and decisive action on the part of the managers and must insist on a more explicit answer."

The foregoing letter was written in reply to one sent the engineers by Mr. Stuart yesterday afternoon, in which he said that it would require several days to assemble the general managers' conference.

Warren S. Stone, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, who was authorized to call a strike on all railroads east of Chicago and north of the Norfolk & Western railroad, was notified by Mr. Stuart of the call in the following letter:

"Replying to your letter of the 12th inst., relative to a more definite reply to your previous communication, the conference committee of managers will meet Wednesday, April 17, at which conference your several communications will be submitted to the committee for their consideration and action."

Mr. Stone placed the letter before the fifty chairmen of the Brotherhood immediately upon its receipt.

Washington, April 13.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

The principal industries and trades maintain their recent gains in activity and an amount of business is carried out which, although still below the full limit of capacity, shows nevertheless, a distinct advance and is on the whole satisfactory. The good spring weather generally prevailing is producing renewed activity in building operations, which creates a demand for the various building materials.

It also facilitates the distribution of merchandise by wholesale and retail, and from a number of important points in the middle west and northwest come reports of expanding operations. There is a fairly steady continuance of the recent notable gain in business confidence in spite of the temporary effect of passing events, which affect in some degree the more speculative markets.

Mill operations continue to expand in iron and steel and the leading interest is now running at over 90 per cent capacity. Contracts have been placed by the car companies for about 600,000 tons of plates and shapes for second and third railroads and in the central west a scarcity of plates for early shipments has developed. Tin plate and sheet mills are booked almost to capacity, and in wire goods more activity is noted.

While the demand for cotton goods is somewhat less pronounced, the market rules firm and further advances have been made in a number of lines. Export trade is quieter because of price advances and the heavy buying of recent weeks.

Ogden Wholesale Produce

(Selling Prices.)

Ogden, Utah, April 13.—Butter—Creamery, extra, in cartons, 35c; creamery, firsts, 34c; cooking, 25c; ranch, 20c.

Cheese—Eastern, 22c; Utah, 15c; Y. A., 19c.

Eggs—Hatch, per case of 30 dozen, \$6.00.

Sugar—Cane, \$6.45; beet, \$6.25.

Dairy Products.

Chicago, April 13.—Butter—Steady; creamery, 29¢; dairies, 24¢ to 25¢.

Eggs—Steady; receipts, 27¢; cases, at market, cases included, 15¢; 1-2; ordinary firsts, 18¢; 1-2; firsts, 19¢.

Cheese—Weak; dairies, 15¢ to 16¢; twins, 15¢ to 16¢; young Americans, 15¢ to 16¢; long horns, 15¢ to 16¢.

Chicago Livestock.

Chicago, April 13.—Cattle—Receipts 100; market steady; heaves, 5.40¢; 7.70¢; Texas steers, 4.50¢ to 5.90¢; western steers, 4.40¢ to 6.85¢; stockers and feeders, 4.25¢ to 6.60¢; cows and heifers, 2.60¢ to 6.75¢; calves, 5.00¢ to 8.25¢.

Hogs—Receipts 5,000; market quiet, 5.10¢ up; light, 7.45¢ to 7.85¢; mixed, 7.50¢ to 7.90¢; heavy, 7.50¢ to 7.95¢; rough, 7.50¢ to 7.85¢; pigs, 5.60¢ to 7.25¢; bulk of sales, 7.75¢ to 8.5¢.

Sheep—Receipts 1,000; market steady; native, 4.40¢ to 6.35¢; western, 4.50¢ to 7.00¢; yearlings, 5.75¢ to 7.10¢; lambs, native, 5.55¢ to 7.75¢; western, 6.25¢ to 8.10¢.

Omaha Livestock.

South Omaha, Neb., April 13.—Cattle—Receipts, 100; market steady; native steers, 6.35¢ to 8.35¢; cows and heifers, 3.50¢ to 7.50¢; stockers, 4.50¢ to 7.25¢; Texas steers, 4.25¢ to 6.90¢; range cows and heifers, 4.25¢ to 6.90¢; 2,500 to 2,750; stockers and feeders, 4.50¢ to 7.00¢; calves, 5.00¢ to 8.25¢; etc., 4.40¢ to 6.90¢.

Hogs—Receipts, 6,100; market 5 to 10 higher; heavy, 7.70¢ to 8.5¢; mixed, 7.55¢ to 7.90¢; light, 7.40¢ to 7.75¢; pigs, 6.00¢ to 7.50¢; bulk of sales, 7.55¢ to 7.75¢.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,000; market steady; yearlings, 6.35¢ to 7.00¢; wethers, 6.25¢ to 7.00¢.

(Continued on Page Seven.)

Many Lost
In Floods

Condition in Lower Mississippi Becoming Alarming

New Orleans, April 13.—Great property damage has been wrought in northern Louisiana as a result of the breaking last night of the levee on the Mississippi near Alsatia. Fears are entertained that many lives may be lost. It is estimated that 800 square miles now are flooded, with prospects that twice that amount of territory will be inundated by night. Thousands of families will be made homeless.

Water Pouring Through Gaps.

Greenville, Miss., April 13.—The Mississippi is taking its time in southern Arkansas and northern Louisiana today. The flood is pouring through two gaps in the levees at Panther Forest in Arkansas and near Roosevelt, La.—over fertile fields in the Louisiana-Arkansas delta. Before nightfall it is estimated a thousand square miles in east Carroll and Madison parishes, La., and Chicot and Desha counties, Arkansas, will be flooded.

In the meantime the river has paused in its assault on its east banks and prospects of holding the dikes on the Mississippi side have brightened. At Greenville and as far south as Vicksburg the water is falling.

Breaks Regarded Seriously.

The breaks last night are regarded as the most serious since the flood began. The territory which will be inundated is populous, villages are numerous, and Arkansas City and Lake Village, Ark., and Lake Providence, Tallulah and Delhi, La., and other towns are in its path.

While the damage will be heavy it is not believed the loss of life will be large. When the levees collapsed coulters were sent from every point reached by telephone to warn those living in remote sections and special trains went from Vicksburg, Greenville and New Orleans to take aboard refugees.

Steamboats to the Rescue.

All the steamboats available in the Vicksburg and Greenville harbors were dispatched to points along the river to take off those who held to the levee and small craft began an exploration of the territory flooded. Preparations have been made at Vicksburg and Greenville to care for the refugees.

Weather conditions were not favorable to the levees. Rain is reported at several points. Natchez reports all levees holding as far south as Bayou Sara, La.

Sugar.

New York, April 13.—Raw sugar nominal; muscovado, 89 test, 35¢; centrifugal, 96 test, 4.05¢; molasses, 89 test, 3.30¢; refined quiet; crushed, 6.00¢. She granulated, 5.90¢; powdered, 5.40¢.

Wool.

St. Louis, April 13.—Wool steady; territory and western mediums, 16a 18; fine mediums, 15a 17; fine, 10a 15.

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Philadelphia, April 13.—The body of Major General Frederick Dent Grant will lie for ten days in the chapel of Cornelius the Centurion at Governor's Island where, for the last few years, General Grant had made his headquarters as commander of the department of the East. It was planned to remove the body today.

The funeral will be delayed ten or twelve days until the arrival of the Princess Michael Cantacuzene-Speransky from Russia. In the meantime the body will lie in state under military guard.

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It has been a saying in Quaker city society that from the time she wore pinafores and pigtails "Dorothy Waters could be depended on to keep things moving." It proved so in this case.

Young Gatins, who is a son of Joseph P. Gatins, a millionaire stock broker, entered the lists for the hand of the young woman more than a year ago.

Philadelphia, April 13.—The voters of Pennsylvania, who took part in the most important primary election since the uniform primary law was enacted in 1906, were disappointed when they found that rain was falling. Wet weather is reported from all parts of the state.

The primary calls for election by all parties having national tickets of candidates for delegates to the respective national conventions. The delegates will be elected by congressional districts.

There also will be elected candidates to the state conventions of each party, which, in addition to the naming of presidential electors and candidates for state offices, will select 12 delegates at large to the national convention and four candidates for congressmen at large.

In each of the 32 congressional districts all parties will nominate candidates for congress. Candidates for state senator, who will participate in the election of a United States Senator in 1912, when Senator Penrose's term expires, also will be nominated in 25 of the fifty senatorial districts. Candidates for the 207 seats in the house of representatives will be nominated by all parties. Thousands of candidates are in the field for election to minor offices.

The chief interests in the contest for Pennsylvania's seventy-six delegates to the national convention. The regular Republican organization is backing President Taft and it claims the President will have a very large majority of the delegates. The Roosevelt faction, inspired by the visit of Col. Roosevelt to the state last Wednesday and Thursday, claim they will elect a large number of delegates in opposition to President Taft. All the Roosevelt delegates to the national and state conventions have the presidential preference printed on the ballot after their names. The candidates for national and state delegates placed on the ticket by the regular Republicans, while favoring President Taft, have no presidential preference printed along with their names.

Democratic party in Pennsylvania is split, there being two state committees, but both have declared for Woodrow Wilson for president and their candidates have the Wilson preference added to their names on the ballots.

Candidates favoring Champ Clark are on the ballot in many congressional districts. Candidates who favor Judson Harmon are not so numerous.

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